

CLEARING THE AIR An APCD Workshop Series

July 16 APCD 101/Louisville's Air Quality

July 30 Air Quality & Health/Reducing My Pollution Impact

Aug. 13 Odors: Reporting and Responding

<u>Aug. 27</u> The APCD Regulatory Process

Sept. 10 How We Monitor Air Quality

Sept. 22 Understanding Risk: A Technical Workshop*

(How to use EJ Screen, TRI, and other EPA data tools)

Sept. 24 The STAR Program/Environmental Justice

QUESTIONS? Call us at (502) 574-6000

Workshops held at the Louisville Free Public Library, 301 York St. Each session is 5:30-7 p.m.

(*Technical Workshop 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Registration Required. Send email to ClearingTheAir@louisvilleky.gov)

www.louisvilleky.gov/APCD



The APCD Workshop Series seeks to:

- Increase the community's understanding of Louisville's air quality and of APCD's many functions
- Provide information that will empower citizens
- Provide a more informal forum for Q&A with APCD and opportunity for feedback
- Improve related public outcomes



Today's workshop seeks to:

- 1. Help the community better understand the STAR Program and its connection to Environmental Justice.
- 2. Explain Environmental Justice from a national and local (Louisville) level.
- 3. Discuss how collaborative efforts between the community and the APCD continues to help improve air quality.
- 4. Provide information about APCD's plans to continue addressing air toxics in Louisville.



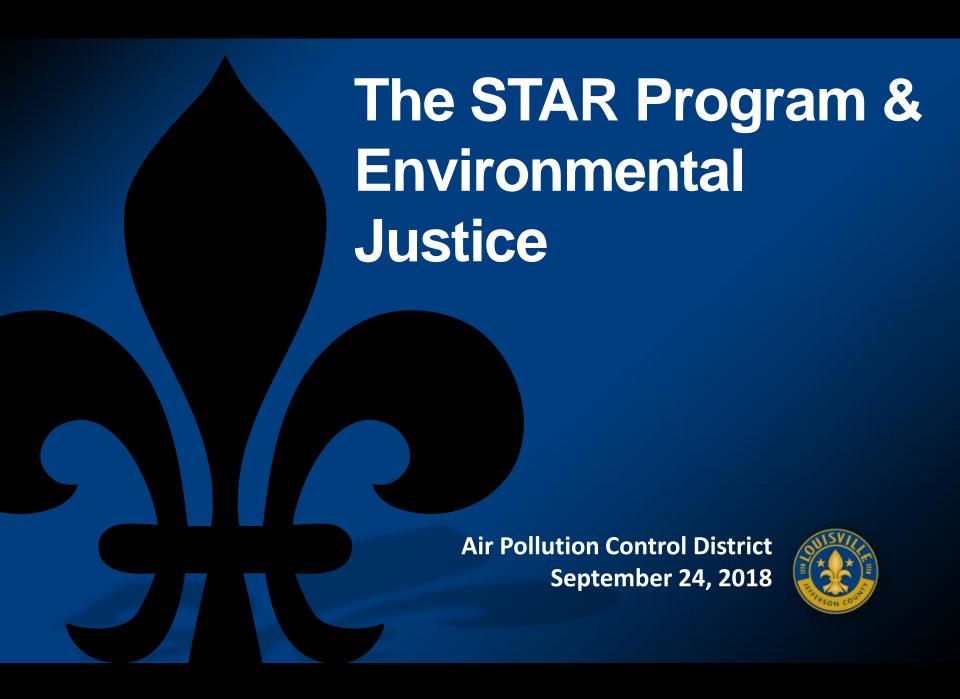
CLEARING THE AIR An APCD Workshop Series

- There are no silly questions
- Public Participation =





- Interactive
 - Ask questions throughout the workshop as they come to mind
 - Use the Post-it notes to write down questions and place them around the room



Roadmap

- Environmental Justice
- Rubbertown and the STAR Program
- Implementing STAR
- Continued Efforts





Environmental Justice (EJ)

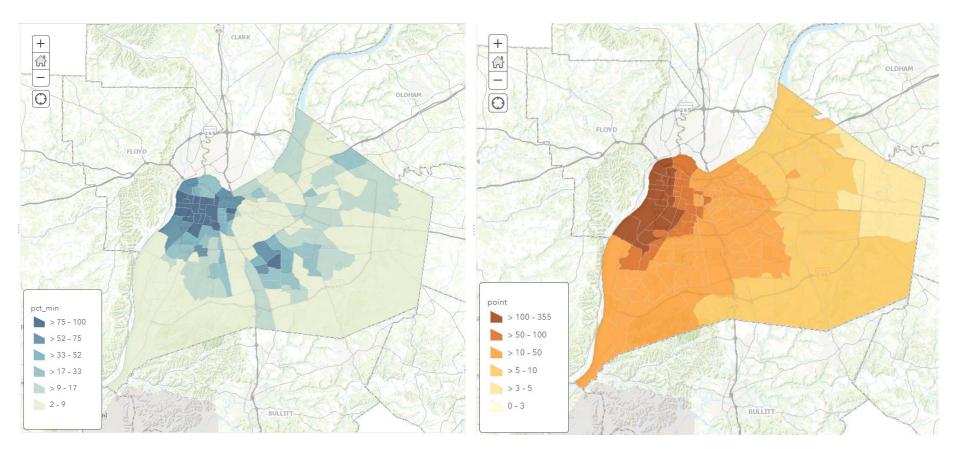
- The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.
- It's achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

- <u>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</u>



EJ in Louisville

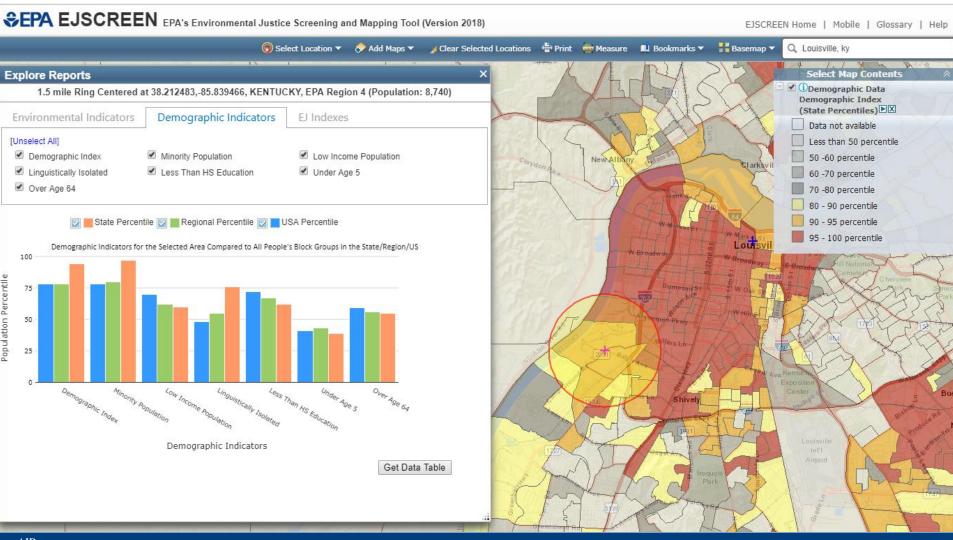
2000 Census Percent Minority v 2005 NATA Risk (in a million), Point Sources



Data sourced from <u>EPA EJSCREEN</u> and the <u>National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA)</u> data tools.



Rubbertown





Roadmap

- Environmental Justice
- Rubbertown and the STAR Program
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Rubbertown

- Industrial area located in West Louisville, KY
- 1918 Formation of the Standard Oil Refinery; the facility set the stage for future industry in the area
- World War II (1939-1945) West Louisville industrial area starts producing synthetic rubber for tires and other key components used during the war; area now called "Rubbertown"







Rubbertown

- 1950's Residents voice concerns about air pollution in Rubbertown
- **1965** Explosion at DuPont facility kills 12 workers; more becomes known about the health risks from toxic industrial chemicals (*E.g.* benzene, 1, 3-butadiene); residents push for more controls on Rubbertown facilities
- 1974 Link established between angiosarcoma and B.F. Goodrich employees exposed to polyvinyl chloride polymerization
- 1996 Formation of the West Jefferson County Community Task Force (WJCCTF)
- Early 2000's Health assessments conducted in Rubbertown neighborhoods; assessments found a greater risk of cancer and other illnesses to Rubbertown residents compared to other areas in Louisville



West Jefferson Community Task Force (WJCCTF)

Established by the Jefferson County Division of Environmental Health and Protection. Initial members of the WJCCTF included:

- Citizens from 12 West Jefferson County neighborhoods
- 4 industries from Rubbertown
- The University of Louisville

- Metropolitan Sewer District
- Air Pollution Control District
- The Health Department
- EPA Region 4



WJCCTF Mission

- Identify environmental concerns and environmental health concerns of the residents of West Louisville and western Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Prioritize and communicate these concerns
- Develop recommendations and strategies to address them; and to ensure the implementation of these so that all parties contribute appropriately as good neighbors to the well-being of the community.



West Louisville Air Toxics Study (WLATS)

- 1-year monitoring study
 (April 2000 to April 2001)
- Study conducted and selected by the West Jefferson County community to interpret the data collected

- Monitored for
 - 83 Volatile organic Compounds (VOCs)
 - 63 Semi-VOCs
 - Formaldehyde, HCl, HF
 - 20 metals
- Results found:
 - 17 carcinogens with risk greater than one in a million (1x10⁻⁶)





EPA Relative Risk ScreeningAssessment

- Conducted by the U.S. EPA Region 4
- Released the toxics characterization report during the WLATS study
- Assessment evaluated 736 counties in 8 southeast (KY, TN, GA, NC, SC, FL, AL, MS) states
- nty
- Jefferson County was the number one county in risk of exposure to toxic air pollutants in the 8 southeast states



STAR Program Timeline

1996 - 2000

WJCCTF formed; WJCCTF begins hosting Monthly Meetings Sept. 2004

First Draft STAR Program **July 2005**

Adopted STAR Program













2000 **-** 2003

West Louisville Air Toxics Study Jan. 2005

Proposed STAR Program 2005 -Present

Implementation



Criteria Pollutants

- The six common air pollutants (also known as "criteria pollutants") identified by U.S. EPA in the Clean Air Act (CAA), 40 CFR part 50
- CAA sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to monitor levels for each of the six criteria pollutants
- NAAQS = health-based standards periodically reviewed and strengthened over time by an independent body of reviewers from the scientific community

Carbon Monoxide
Lead
Sulfur Dioxide
Nitrogen Dioxide
Particulate Matter
Ozone



Air Toxics

- Under the Clean Air Act
 - Phase 1: "Technology-based" approach; EPA develops MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) standards
 - Phase 2: "Risk-based" approach; EPA determines if more health-protective standards are needed



STAR Program Development

A regulatory program to reduce harmful contaminants in the air we breathe, to better protect the health of our citizens, and enhance the quality of life.





Community Involvement

BEFORE the adoption of STAR

- Multiple community meetings and public forums (over 50)
 held to discuss the STAR Program & the draft regulations
 - Monthly presentations by EPA, local industries, local agencies, community groups and citizens/Rubbertown residents
- Built consensus on key issues
 - E.g. location of monitoring sites, target level risks, pollutants of concern
- Opportunities for public comment





Community Involvement

AFTER the adoption of STAR...

- Stakeholder Groups
 - STAR Implementation Advisory Group (2005 2007)
 - Reviewed "nuts and bolts" of the newly implemented STAR Program



- STAR Regulation 5.30 Stakeholder Group (2005 2007)
 - Developed, reviewed and commented on, the "Report" assessing the risk to human health and welfare and the "Plan of Action" to reduce risk from "smaller sources" emitting toxic emissions throughout the community
- STAR Advisory Group



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STAR Program Highlights

The STAR Program

- 1. Provides a framework for determining the environmental acceptability of toxics
- Requires APCD to assess and address other toxic emissions
- 3. Requires companies to assess and address





What toxic chemicals are regulated under STAR?

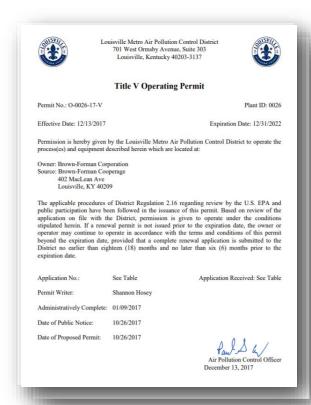
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs)

- Category 1 18 identified from the West Louisville Air Toxics Study (WLATS)
- Category 2 19 identified Risk Screening Environmental Indicators (EPA-4 ATRRSA)
- Category 3 Urban Air Toxics not included under Category 1 or 2
- Category 4 Remaining Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)



What sources are regulated?

- All Title V
- Larger FEDOOPs
- General Duty allows for review of any source





What's the science?

- APCD relies upon toxicologists and other researchers to establish risk levels of each chemical
 - Benchmark Ambient Concentration (BAC)
 - Updated periodically as research progresses
- Terminology is a little misleading
 - It is to rank concerns and direct focus
 - Not to specifically plan for medical treatment
- EPA approved dispersion models are used to estimate maximum concentrations



Environmental Acceptability Demonstration

- Identify process/equipment
- Identify TACs
- Emission rate is documented (lbs.)
 - Start with Potential to Emit (PTE)
 - Many companies evaluated less than PTE
- Compile release parameters
 - Height of release
 - Temperature and velocity of release
 - Must account for fugitive emissions



STAR Permitting Process

- Dispersion modelling
 - Convert amount to concentration
 - Simple methods is more conservative
 - More complex give more accurate results
- Maximum concentrations and location of impact are identified
- Compared to BAC "magic number"
 - Ratio is Cancer Risk or Hazard Quotient
- Set compliant emission rate as limit in permit
- Develop compliance demonstration methods



Compliance

- The permit is just the start
- Companies must test, monitor, and report based on their permit
- On-site inspections are conducted
- Annual Emission Inventories are reviewed
- APCD has conducted periodic re-evaluations of STAR demonstrations and compared to current operations



Public Participation

- All demonstrations and permits are available through the Open Records Process
- Operating permits have a 30-day public comment period
- Title V construction permit have a 30-day public comment period
- <u>Subscribe to APCD's electronic mailing list</u> to receive information or refer to the <u>District's</u> <u>Proposed Actions Page</u>





Roadmap

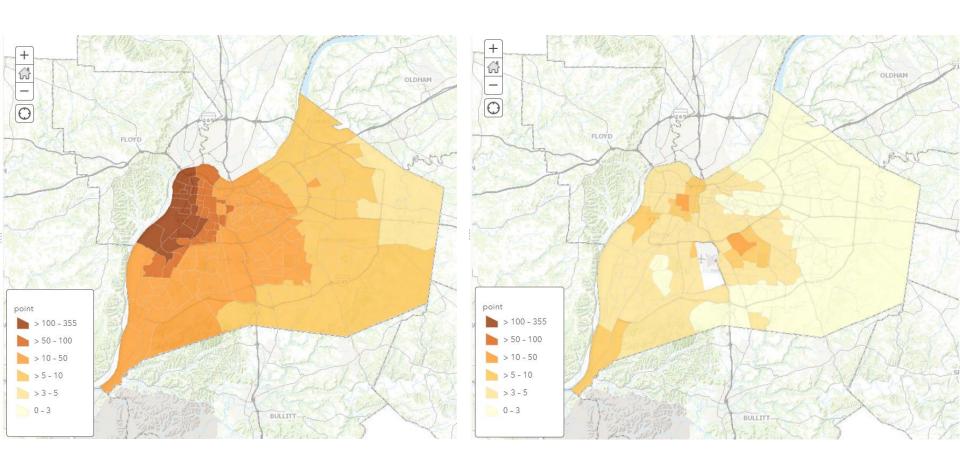
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Progress to Date

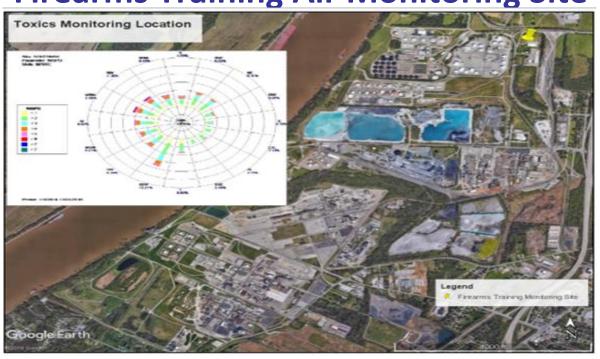
2005 v 2014 National Air Toxics Assessment – Point Sources





Continued Efforts: Air Toxics Monitoring

Firearms Training Air Monitoring Site



Stay up-to-date on APCD's Air Toxics Monitoring Project at <u>louisvilleky.gov/government/air-pollution-control-district/epa-air-toxics-monitoring-project-louisville</u>



Continued Efforts: Air Toxics Monitoring

Expanded air monitoring network; added new equipment in Rubbertown to monitor air toxics of concern and select volatile organic compounds with high photochemical reactivity

Monitoring objectives include:

- Generating near real time, quality-assured data
- Providing air pollution data to the community in a timely way
- Supporting academic and scientific research
- Improving access to data via APCD's website and U.S. EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) database

CAS No.	<u>Compound</u>	TAC No.
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	1
71-43-2	Benzene	1
75-25-2	Bromoform	1
106-99-0	1,3 Butadiene	1
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1
67-66-3	Chloroform	1
106-46-7	1,4 Dichlorobenzene	1
75-09-2	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	1

CAS No.	Compound	TAC No.
127-18-4	Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	1
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	1
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	1
108-88-3	Toluene	1
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	2
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (4-Methyl- 2-pentanone)	4
100-42-5	Styrene	4
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	4
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	4



Continued Efforts: Air Toxics Monitoring

Firearms Training
Air Monitoring Site Upgrades:
Milestones Met on Original Timeline
April 2017

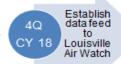




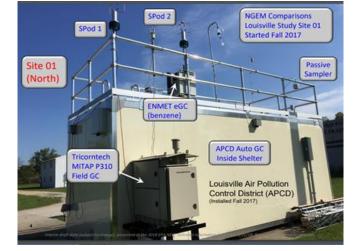


Firearms Training
Air Monitoring Site Upgrades:
Milestones Met on Revised Timeline
August 2018









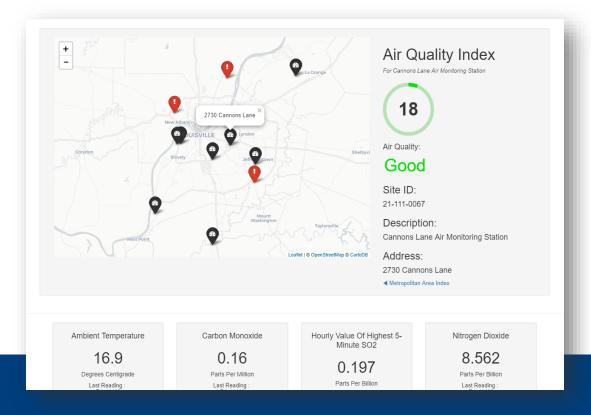




Louisville Air Watch "2.0"

- Improved access to current air monitoring network data, including air toxics
- Improved user interface
- Look-up function for data from previous days







Continuing the Conversation

- To support opportunities for meaningful involvement by all people, APCD will continue to offer transparent and frequent opportunities for our community to learn about our work – the tools that we use and the processes through which those are applied.
- We will continue to highlight the public participation opportunities built into those processes, from reg development to implementation to enforcement.



Clearing the Air Workshop Series

- 2019 series to be announced!
 - Help us find new topics of interest and decide which should be repeated: <u>ClearingTheAir@louisvilleky.gov</u>
 - When and where?
- Additional groupspecific presentations scheduled
 - More opportunities?





Community Presence

Continued engagement with community partners







Superfund Research Center

- Sponsorship/support of partner events, including WJCCTF Environmental Justice Conference
- Increased agency presence at community events

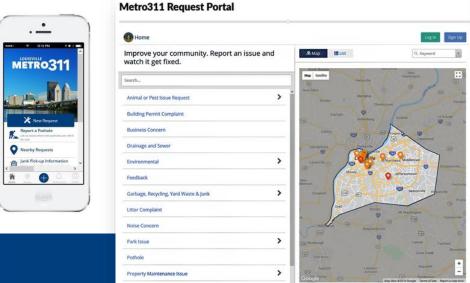




Community Presence

- Finding additional ways to communicate:
 - Door hanger for Compliance Officers
 - Odor reporting flyers
 - Odor tracking log
 - New Metro311 system!

Smoke Detector Concern





Hello,

A representative from the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District has been here in response to a complaint about this address. Please contact the APCD via the information below to discuss this issue.

Thanks!

Sometimes, a city is a smelly place.
Odors are part of life in a major
metropolitan area. But when a smell
becomes unbearable, the Air Pollution
Control District will try to help.

- If you believe an odor is affecting your health and safety, call 911 immediately.
- Otherwise, contact APCD to report an offensive odor. Use the phone number or email below.
- Help us track the odor. Tell us where and when you noticed it, and how long it lasted.
- Note characteristics like "strong," "sewer-like," "chemical," "burnt," "flowery," etc.
- Write down your observations, if possible.

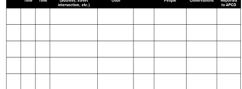
APCD investigators will check out your complaint and, if warranted, can cite olators who fail to address the problem.

02) 574-7321 air@louisvilleky.gov





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CONT	POLLUTION CONTROL				ODO	R	LO	3	
DISTRICT		- T			INTENSITY SCA	ALE			
	(E	9	1	Slight: Odor is de characteristics or o	tectable and can be do can be distinguished f	lescribed by from other oc	its dors.	REPORT (DDORS
	for Garbage	NW.	2	Moderate: Odor is not so strong as to	s strong enough to bic make someone try to	ock the other	odors, but is	IMMEDIA TO AP	
Examples of odor types		rbage	3	Strong: A person the odor.	would take a positive	action to att	empt to avoid	(502) 574	
		bber nure	4	Very Strong: The nausea, difficulty of the level at which is	odor produces physic of breathing, irritation a residual smell remai	ological effect of the eyes, ins after the	its, such as nose, throat, or odor is gone.		
Date	Start Time	End Time		Location idress, street rsection, etc.)	Type of Odor	Intensity	Impact on People	Other Observations	Date/Time Reported to APCD



www.louisvilleky.gov/APCD



Resources

Air Pollution Control District

Louisvilleky.gov/APCD

Open Records Request

STAR Program

APCD Clearing the Air Community

Workshop Series

Local Community Groups

West Jefferson County Community Task

Force (WJCCTF)

Rubbertown Emergency ACTion (REACT)

Rubbertown Community Advisory

Council (RCAC)

Environmental Protection

Agency

EJSCREEN

National Air Toxics Assessment

(NATA)

Environmental Justice



Questions?

Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District

701 W. Ormsby Ave.

Ste. 303

Louisville, Ky. 40203

(502) 574-6000

www.louisvilleky.gov/APCD

Keith H. Talley Sr., Director

